ON BUNKER HILL.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., May 3, 1852.

Kossuth kissed the "blarney stone" of New England, to-day, in beautiful style. His reception took place to-day, with all the glorious pomp and cir-cumstance that could be mustered, without the aid of the city government.

Long before the hour of meeting, a great crowd, of both sexes, assembled on the western side of the Monument. The ladies were very numerous. Dressod in their best, and bearing sunshades of every hue, they gave animation, and a picturesque appearance scene. An immense platform was erected, which gave accommodation to the reporters, and afforded an opportunity to some favored ladies to be near the great lion of Hungary, and hear his

From the top of the monument were run down two lines to the railings, northeast and southwest. from which fluttered in the breeze the flags of all nations, the star spangled banner at the top, the the Union jack next, then the Turkish crescent, and then the Hungarian flag, as if under the pro tection of these three. The emblems of other countries then followed, and the effect of the whole was very fine. Flags, American and Hungarian, were

very fine. Flags, American and Hungarian, were displayed from the City Hall, and from some of the hotels, but few or none of the private houses were decorated. At half-past ten o'clock, Kossuth arrived in a carriage at Warren bridge, accompanied by Mayor Frothingham, and H. P. Pairbanks, President of the Common Council. Immediately following, a carriage having Kossuth's suite. The procession then formed in the following order:

Military Escort.

Charlestown Brass Band.

Charlestown Artillery, Capt. G. P. Sanger.
Charlestown Artillery, Capt. G. P. Sanger.
Charlestown City Guard. Capt. E. Lakemall.

The Battalion, under command of Capt. Sanger.
Aids.
City Marshal.

State Committee.
Marshals.
General Committee of Arrangements.

General Committee of Arrangements.

On arriving in Charlestown, the booming of cannon gave Kossuth a welcome, and the bells rang a joyful peal. The children of the different public schools were arranged in various places along the line of march, for the purpose of seeing the Magyar, and of adding to the general effect of this holyday pageant.

At a quarter to 12 o'clock, the procession, after

At a quarter to 12 o'clock, the procession, after

At a quarter to 12 o'clock, the procession, after passing around the hill, entered at the northwest corner, amidst the shouts of the multitude, and the entire space between the monument and the southern side of the railing now became covered with human beings. There was a considerable number frem Boston, and altogether the numbers could not be under 10,000 persons.

At this critical moment the line of flags on the southwest corner of the monument gave way, from the force of the wind, and fell upon the people, amidst the laughter and merriment of several ladies, one of whom remarked that she hoped this fall was not eminous. The United States flag alone was left at the summit. The line however was again hoisted, or rather let down, when one of the ladies wittily remarked, "On they are going to break the charm." The Charlestown artillery and the Charlestown City Guard were now drawn around an open space left between the platform and the multitude, also the Charlestown brass band, which struck up "The Star-spangled Banner."

Mayor Frothingham, who is editor of the Beston Post, then rose and said:—
Gevense Kessurin: In the name of the citizens of

Spangled Banner."

Mayor Frothingham, who is editor of the Boston Post, then rose and said:—
Govessea Kesseria: In the name of the citizens of Charlestown, I cordially welcome you to this memorable place. We stand indeed on hailowed ground. The waters that rise beneath you—the hill-tops which spread like an amphitheatre around you—all have their own story of history and immortality. Here was fought the first battle of the Revolution—here, almost within the shades of ancient. Harvard, and within sight of the heights beyond yonder city, where Washington marshalled his forces to drive the invaders from Massachusetts soil. Welcome to Bunker Hill: Welcome, thrice welcome, to the emotions of dur hindred nature. Your fidelity to the institutions of your own country—your fidelity to the cause of liberty in your fatherland, and to the same principles which made this spot sacred, by fire and blood, to the spirit of universal liberty—all make us welcome you with particula ferver. And, as we bid you welcome to our altars of freedom, to our halfs of learning, and to our domestic institutions of every kind, it is in the joyful knowledge of our increasing bappiners and prosperity. Would to God that we could look with the same face on brave and gallant Hungary: Every nation on the face of the carth should bave a right to make and unmake governments, according to their sovereign pleasure. I feel it a high brinor to welcome, on this sacred spot, one who has strongled so powerfully in the universal cause. But the most eloquent speaker [pointing upwards to the monument] stands mute and motionless before you. It is consecrated to Liberty. We hope that it will encourage you to a noble destiny. God grant that it may inspirit you to still greater endeavors for your fatherland.

Kossuth then proceeded to deliver his written speech, which, owing to the strength of the northwest wind, could not be heard by one-twentieth part of the people; in fact only in the southeasterly direction. The tumult and confusion became great in consequence,

permission, I will now go up a little nearer to heaven." (Laughter.) The distinguished gentleman was then led to the top of the monument, from which he viewed the scene around. Kossuth and white then proceeded to the residence of Mayor Frothingham, where they were entertained with a collation, and the Mayor presented Kossuth with a collation, and the Mayor presented Kossuth with a rifle, in the form of a walking-cane. And thus ends Kossuth on Bunker Hill. It was a very "bunkum" affair.

French Steamers between Havre and New York.

[Translated from Journal de Havre, April 12]

We have lately spoken of the company organizing itself at Havre, for the creation of a line of eteamers between Havre and New York. Now we are able to state that the company is formed, and a subscription deposited into the hands of the government. The following letter, directed by the members of that company to the House of Commerce, to beg its aid and patronage, sufficiently shows the combinations of that enterprise, and dispenses with entering into other details:—

other details:— To the President and Members of the House of Com-

merce, Havre:
Gentlemen—I have the honor to inform you that, sustained by the assent of the commerce of Havre, and the efficacious concurrence it promised me, I have sent to the Minister of Finance, in my name and the range of M. Leavestrachie.

and the name of M. Levasseur, ship-owner of our city, and deputy of our department to the legislative body, a proposition, which rests upon the following basis and conditions:—

1. The formation of an anonymous company, for

a duration of fifteen years, having for its object and aim the creation of a line of three transatlantic steamers between Havre and New York, with a sum

of ten millions france—nine millions for the con-struction and armament of the steamers, in the dock yards of Havre, and one million destined to current

struction and armament of the steamers, in the dock yards of Havre, and one million destined to current expenses.

2. The adjunction, in eighteen or twenty months, of that French line to the existing American line, in settling with it a common tariff for merchandise and passengers, and in combining the departures in order to obtain two sailings and two entries each month during the days of the new and full moon, the only times which permit the entry and sailing of large ships which draw heavily in the water.

3. The directions of the society to be intrusted to a council of supervisors, nominated by the share holders, and the interdiction to the manager chosen by that council to transact other affairs than those of the society.

4. The propriety of fitting out of a third steamer of the line, in case of serious damages happening to one of the steamers at sea.

5. The fixing of the gauge of each steamer, in wood or in iron, to 2,000 or 2,200 tons, and the power of steam to 1,000 horses of effective force.

In consideration of that we have called from the government the supply of one million of francs yearly for each steamer of the line, namely, 1,000f. for each force compared to that of a horse, offering as a compensation the product of the carriage of letters and despatches by means of the projected service.

In calling your attention upon that proposition,

letters and despatches by means of the projected service. In calling your attention upon that proposition, I will show to you, gentlemen, the advantages offered to our port, and to the general interest of commerce. Our steamers should be constructed in the deck yards of Havre, or those which will offer us the prospect of an honorable parity, or even of a possible superiority, with respect to the beautiful English or American services already established. Our society, far from creating a monopoly of transit, fatal to all the positions taken by the commissioners, would open, on the contrary, a

established. Our society, far from creating a monopoly of transit, fatal to all the nositions taken by the commissioners, would open, on the contrary, a free field to all legitimate interests and to all active and intelligent competition. In fine, instead of destroying the American line by the insidious and instantaneous lowering of freights, we would, after the expulsion of all rivals, increase it; our line would make arrangements with the New York line for completing it, and offering to the sympathy of both countries the union of the two flags, towards a condilitatory aim and for a common service.

The proposition which we take, gentlemen, counting upon the ideas and notorious concourse of the commerce of Havre, gave birth, as you know, to other companies, which expected, no doubt, the effect of an active stimulant to appear and produce itself officially. The proposition of one of them, in having for implements five steamers, and in asking five millions for the subsidy of a service which should admit neither adjunction nor a foreign disposition, proves enough what are its pretensions for the present, and its exclusive hopes for the future. You will have, gentlemen, to make a choice between us and our competitors; and if, after having examined our ideas, weighed our means, and collected all information which could prove to you the liberality of our resources, you think proper to concede us your high patronage, we will venture to solicit from your kindness the support which you can obtain for us frem the House of Commerce of Paris, Rouen, Lyons, Lille, Améres, Mulhouse, and other towns, they being the most interested to see a French transatiance line established between Havre and the United States.

As to the capital of the association determined

they being the most interested to see a French transatiantle line catablished between Havre and the United States.

As to the capital of the association determined by us, we will remind you that it is already settled, independently of the contribution we expect from Havre, and that in the supposition that the government should be pleased to require, for admitting our proposition, the payment of the tenth part of that sum, we are ready to satisfy, without delay, that formality.

Beceive, gentlemen, our humble salutations,

EDOUGARD COMBERRS,

Director of the Steamboats of Finistère, and in the name of M. Ch. Levasseur, ship owner, Deputy of the Legislative body.

That letter was the subject of a deliboration in

rection. The tumult and confusion became great at consequence, as every one strove to get to leeward, and a little closer to the orator. The ladies and enlidren, crushed, screamed out, and the jostling and waving to and fro of the assemblage, was terrible for some time; but at length order was restored.

Kossuth spoke as follows:—

"The day I commemorate is the rod with which the hand of the Lord has opened the well of Liberty. Its waters will also it every new drop of martys blood will increase the tide. Beepels may dam its flood, but never stop it. The tide. Beepels may dam its flood, but never stop it. The well was a series through. Bow and adore, and hop?"

Such are the words which come to my cars, and I bow. I adore, thop. In bowing, my eyes meet the soil of Bunker Hill.—that awful epening scene of the eventful arama to which Lexington and Concord had been the preface. The spirits of the past rise before my eyes. I see Richard Gridly hashing planning the entrenchments. I hear the blunt sound of the pickaxe and spade in the hands of the patriot band. I hear the patrois say, that "All is well." I see Knowlton raising his line of rail sene upon which soon the guns will rest, that the bulsets may prove to their message true. I see the tall commanding form of Precoett marching leisurely around the parapet, inflaming the tired patriots with the classical words that those who had the merit of the inbor should have the honor of the victory. I see As Pollard fall the intervient mortal day. I see the chaplain praying over him; and now the roaring of cannon from ships and from batteries, and the blaze of the burning town, and the three renewed storm and the prevering defeared, the modern should have the honor of the victory. I see As Pollard fall the product was gone and but stones romained; and I see Warren telling Elbridge Gerry that they were the sail of the description of the stop of the sail of the pround; and the market of the burning town, with his shattered musket in his braze read the renewed storm and the preventing development of the part of the part

one of the last sittings of the House of Commerce, in which the members, manifesting their symmathy for the project communicated to them, decided that the Heuse should efficially support and should use all its exertions over the other houses of commerce and the Minister of Finance. Now, the good will, of which the government has given evident processor all great industrial enterprises, must give us the hope of a brief solution, and if arre will po sees soon, with the most favorable conditions, that important line with which so numerous interests are competed, for our relations with the American continent. all then exact: Thy days are sumbered; thy power is failing, and my cemitry with to free!" But part with the limiting and my cemitry with to free!" But part with the property super rests also with your country, but the confidence of his matter hand entitled to act the part of finterpreter of his people scottiments at the inauguration of this merument, has but spoken an irreducible truth when he said that the results of the battle of Bunker Hill will continue to rais influence not only upon your country, but upon the world. And indeed, he was right to ear, that at the rising of the sun, and the blaze of moon day, and beneath the milder effulgence of lunar light, yonder obeliek will lock and speak to the fail consequence of the sun, and the lates of moon day, and beneath the milder effulgence of lunar light, yonder obeliek will lock and speak to the fail consequence of the sun and the sun and the lates of the consequence of the sun and the su

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE ART PRIOR LOTTERY CASE.

Sapreme Court—General Term.

Hen. Judges Edwards. Mitchell. and Rocevert, presiding.
May 4.—The People of the State of New York vs.

Abrahem B. Cozens and others, Managers of the
American Art Union.—This is an application upon a
case made by consent, without action, in accordance
with Section 372 of the Code. for an order of judgment of forfeiture, pursuant to Section 31, Article 4.

Title S. Chapter 20, Part 1, of Revised Statutes, of
certain property offered for distribution by lot, by
the defendants, Managers of the American Art
Union, in the city of New York. The questions
arising on the pleadings are three:—

First. Is the mode of distribution shown by the
case a lottery within the meaning of the constitution of 1821, Article 7, Section 11 ?

Second. If not a lottery within the meaning and
intent of the constitution, is the said mode of distribution in violation of the general law, entitled "Of
Raffling and Lotteries." Article 4, Title 8, Chapter
20, Part 1, Revised Statutes, "or any of the sections
thereof?"

Third. If within the latter, and not within the for-

thereof?"
Third. If within the latter, and not within the for-

mer, are the defendants authorized, by any special or other law, for that purpose, to distribute property in the neamer pointed out in the case?

The District Atterney (Mr. N. B. Blant) then proceeded to contend that the Art Union has all the essential elements of a lottery. It has prizes and blanke; a ticket costing \$5 may draw a prize of much larger amount. It distributes, by lot, a few articles among thousands of persons. It has chances and ricks, the latter being to the former as forty to one. It is emphatically a mere game of chance. It is no answer to say that each subscriber receives semething; so was it with lotteries in the olden time; some were all prizes, but none the less letteries. In 1853, the Legislature abolished all lotteries in this State, and the District Attorney referred the Court to Brandt's definition of a lottery, which says, that a lottery is a game of hazard, in which shall sums are ventured for the chance of obtaining a larger amount, either in money or other articles. He also referred the Court to Webster's definition of a lottery, and continued to say, that out of the aggregate amount of subscriptions to the Art Union—ten thousand subscribers, at \$5 cach—one half at least is to be expended in purchasing paintings of American artists. They have, of course, efficers, and from this \$50,000 we may deduct ten per cent for expenses, leaving \$45,000; of that, at least, one half is to be expended in the purchase of paintings of American artists. For the chance of bottaining one of these paintings, the subscriber pays \$5. It is a matter of no consequence what are the motives of the company; it is the chance it holds out that constitutes it a lottery. I submit, therefore, that the first clause of the section containing an absolute prohibition on the part of the Legislature against permitting the sub or disposition of any such goods and chatteis to be raffled for or to be distributed by lot. The case here was, that \$5 was paid for a chance of obtaining one of the paintings which was to be dist in existence. It would seem that it was left to the Legislature to pass a special law, and to take a certain case out of the general statutes. He next adverted to the thirty-first section, under which accrued the forfeiture of all the property offered for sale, law; that it should be forfeited to

of the State, as well before as after the determination of the chances, on which the property was dependent. It was quite enough that the sale and
distribution of the property was against the provisions of the law, whether by a game of hazard-sotermed—or a game of whist, or any other
mode; the moment it was so offered, it became forfeited to the people of the State.

By the 22d, 30th, or 27th sections, the Art Union
was liable, and not excepted. The act of 1844 was
not an act passed authorizing a lot or game prohibited by law. Nothing could be found in the act of
1840 that would raise the implication that there was
an authority to distribute works of art by lottery or
chance. The Art Union had incorporated a section
in the draft of their constitution in direct violation
of the act. They adopted the constitution because
they had adopted the by-laws, which were declared to
be equally binding as the constitution, and because
by that they had proceeded and might go on in violation of law by distributing by lot. They assumed that
when, in 1844, the Legislature passed an amendatory
act, that the second section of that act conferred on
the general law, by distributing by lot. If the
power did not rest upon the second section, it was
to be found nowhere in the statutes. The District
Attorney then read and commented upon the langange of the act, and showed that the Art Union
derived no power to insert that section in their act.
They did not come within the principles of
existing statutes, but they were completely
at variance with them. He referred to
the year county and Dutchess county,
and showed their inapplicability in principle to that
they did not come within the principles of
existing statutes, but they were completely
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they did not come within the principle to that
they did not come within the principle of
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rally, but only a single mode of that vice; i.e. lotteries. (1 constock, 69.) The word lottery is not used to prohibit all that class of gaming where chance alone determines the result, leaving free all games in which skill on the part of players is also required. The latter description of gaming is by far the most mischievous. It is evident, from these considerations, that the constitution aimed at a particular evil practice. It is to be construed as referring to and restraining that evil only, leaving all others to occasional correction by temporary laws, as may from time to time be found necessary or expedient. Lottery. In the seconstitution, is a term of art. The history of the times in which a constitution was adopted may properly be resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining the object of the fundamental law; and a liberal and enlarged construction will always be adopted, according to the intent thus ascertained. (Giffard vs. Livingston, 2 Denio, 285. Constitution of 1821, art. 7, see. 9. Irby vs. Wilson, 1 Dev. and Bat. Eq. R. 579). Both in England and in the States of this Union, private lotteries have been restrained from a very early period, by the most stringent prohibitions; and there was not, in 1821, when this prohibition was first adopted, any evils resulting from the teleration of such lotteries. (2 R. L. of 1813, p. 188, and marginal notes). But the immoral practice of raising a revenue by public lotteries, of the precise form which was in common use in 1821, either for the benefit of the government itself, or some civil division of the State, or some public object, having become inveterate in England and in this country, it was then considered a great evil, which ought to be suppressed. From 1709 to 1824, one or more public lotteries were nathorized at every session of Parliament. (8 Encyclo. Am. 86, 10 Encyclo. Brit. 297. Specimen 5 Ruffh. Stat. at large, 192.) Just prior to the convention of 1821, the policy of suppression was finally adopted in 1823. The debates in the convention of 1821 s

debates in the convention of 1821 show that public lotteries for pecuniary prizes, as a means of raising revenue, were alone within the contemplation of that body. (Gould's Debates, pp. 460, 461. Ib. pp. 566 to 572. Phalen v. Virginia, 8 Howard, 168.) The Art Union distribution, even if it were vicious in itself, and constituted an unlawful gaming, would not come within the legal definition of a lottery. (State v. Pinchbeck, I Const. Rep. of S. C. for 1818, p. 128 or 297.) Second Point.—The 30th and 31st sections of the statute relative to raffling and lotteries, alone denounce a forfeiture of the specific property; and they apply only to an offer for the "sale, distribution, or disposition" of property "by lot or chance, that shall be dependent upon the drawing of" a lottery. This is a peculiar species of gaming, having no analogy to the offence imputed to the Art Union. The penalties for a direct lottery or raffle are contained in §5 22, 23, and some others; and a forfeiture of the specific thing is not among them. Penal statutes are to be strictly construed, and nothing can be implied or interred in support of a forfeiture. Third Point.—A partition into unequal shares, or any etner method of serving their joint or common interest in lands or chattels, adopted by co-owners, is not an illegal lottery within the true intent and meaning of the English or New York lottery acts; even though it may wholly exclude from benefit some of the owners, by extinguishing their interest

and though in may wholly exclude from benefit some of the owners, by extinguishing their interest in the common property. O'Common Property in the common property. O'Common Property in the common property. O'Common Property in the common property of the note. he 106-1846, p. 106-184 Victoria,

The court then adjourned till to-morrow morning when the District Attorney will reply to Mr O'Conor's argument.

Telegraph Controversy.

Telegraph Controversy.

SUPRIMOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Hon Judges Saniford, Duer, and Besworth presiding.

May 4.—Sensed F. Merse and Jiffed Fell as F.
O. J. Smith.—The plaintilis in this case are owners
of three fourths, and the defendant is owner of one
fourth of diversely patent right. In 1847, several contracts
were entered into between the parties all of them of the
same date, and constituting but one agreement, as adphitted upon all sides. By one of these contracts the
defendant (Smith) was to have the right of selling the
parent in the New England States, in New York, and the
northern parts of the Western States, by another contract certain lines of telegraph were said to the defendant; and by another, the defendant undertook to contest with Mr. O Kelly a contreversy which prevents of a
centract with him previously made with the parties in refauon to telegraph lines in the West. The defendant, it
appears, undertook to bring certain disputes between the
parties and Mr. O Kelly to a tentimation, either
thy leaf proceedings or by negotiation, and to secure to the
plaintiffs certain interests in the lines. The contest new
grews out of the administration of the affairs relating to
the patent, and the failure to bring the difficulties with
O'Reilly to a termination ass soon as was expected. The
present motion is for an injunction to restrain the
defendant from acting under their contract of the 22d
of June 1847. The crimination and recrimination between the parties have swelled into several printed
volumes. The argument will probably consume the remainder of this week and part of next. The opening argument had been prepared by Mr. Amos Kendall, and he
being unyell, it wasfeemmitted to writing by him, and
read to the Court by Mr. E. Fitch Smith, as one of the
counsel for the plaintiffs. The defendant, F. O. J. Smith,
is represented Mr. E. W. Chester, whose argument will
probably last two days. The amount in dispute, in stocks
and money, independent of the joigt interest, exceeds
haif a million of

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, about seventy members being present.

After the preliminary business, the following ger lemen were elected members of the Chamber.

Lemen were elected members of the Chamber.

E. A. Oelrichs,
Asa S. Porter.
John L. Gross,
Geo. W. Lane,
Semuel J. Perry,
Chas. R. Chas. R. Conolly,
Geo. W. Lane,
Semuel J. Perry,
Chas. B. Bebee,
Henry A. Kent.
Geo. B. Waldron,
Marshall Pepcon,
P. C. Kane.
Robert Perry,
Peter Martin,
Rufus Story.

A vacancy in the Arbitration Committee was filled by the election of Merritt Trimble.
Mr. Curris, of the Committee on Light Houses, read a very able report, approving of the recommendations of the Light House Board, and suggesting to Congress that they be adopted. They say light house improvements in the United States have not kept pace with those of France and Great Rritain; the light houses, buoys, and their accessories, in the United States, are not as efficient as the interests of commerce and humanity demand.
The Fresnel lens is recarded with favor; and the the interests of commerce and humanity demand The Fresnel lens is regarded with favor; and the

adoption of a more systematic plan for the construc-tion, superintendence and inspection of lights, is recommended.

adoption or more systematic plan for the construction, superintendence and inspection of lights, is
recommended.

The report was ordered to be printed, and copies
to be sent to members of Congress.

Mr. Phenix, from the Committee on reciprocity
of trade with Canada, reported, showing the growing importance of the Canada trade, notwithstanding the imposition of onerous duties. The Committee believe that reciprocity of trade, as by them
recommended, would result advantageously to all
parties. The report was referred back to the Committee, to be reported upon at the next meeting.
Twelve gentlemen were proposed for membership.
The Chamber then proceded to ballot for officers for
the ensuing year. Much interest was manifested.
Ellias Hicks was chosen President, on the first ballot. Two ballots were had for Vice President, when
Calcb Barstow was elected, and Samuel L. Mitchill
was chosen second Vice President, on a second ballot.

J. J. Palmer, treasurer, and Matthew Maury. J. J. Palmer, treasurer, and Maitnew Maury, secretary, were unanimously re-elected.

Royal Phelps was elected chairman of the Arbitration Committee. Three trustees for the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, were chosen, and the usual committees for visiting the Mercantile Library, and auditing the treasurer's accounts, were appointed.

Robert L. Taylor and Chas. H. Marshall, were appointed Commissioners of Pilots.

Robert L. Taylor and Chas. H. Marshall, were ap-pointed Commissioners of Pilots.

The thanks of the Chamber were tendered to Moses H. Grinnell, the retiring president, for the ability with which he has discharged the daties of his office for the last three years, to which Mr. G. re-

sponded appropriately.

The Chamber soon after adjourned.

Common Council.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
MAY 4. The Board met pursuant to adjournment: Jonathan Trotter, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum of members present. The mirutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS REPEMBED.
Petition of D. R. Martin, for lease of pier No. 21 North river; of L. H. Hopkins, for same; of residents and property owners on Fortieth street, to have the same regulated, &e; of residents and owners, for sewer in Thirty-fifth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue; for Croton water pipes in Thirty-seventh street; of residents and owners in Duane street, for sewer from Chatham street to City Hall place; of James W. Beckman and C. H. Wheeler, for permission to lay rail tracks through Second avenue and other streets; of Hose Company No. 15, to have their apparatus sent home, and to compel the Chief Engineer to receive their certificate monery, which he had refused to do; communication from Samuel Nowlan, on the subject of his apparatus for cleaning streets.

EKFORTS OF COMMUTTERS ADOPTED.

tion from Samuel Nowlan, on the subject of insap-paratus for cleaning streets.

REFORTS OF COMMITTEES ADOPTED.

Of committee on Arts and Sciences, concurring to purchase maps for use of Corporation and heads of

Of committee on Arts and Sciences, concurring to purchase maps for use of Corporation and heads of departments.

On Police, concurring to pay Drs. Fisk, Hilton, DeForest, Griswold, Hardenbrook, and Kilburn, for medical services at station houses.

LAID ON TABLE AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

Report of committee in reference to granting to E. Nott permission to build buikhead in East river. Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, in relation to proposed new reservoir between Eighty-sixth and Minety-sixth streets.

FAPERS CNNCURRED IN.

Resolutions that the Street Commissioner resort to the Common Conneil the causes or reasons, if any there be, of the delay in grading Tenth avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-second street. To have Twelfth street, from Ninth avenue to West street, repaired. To have Jane street, from Eighth avenue to West street, repaired without delay. That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of the widow of John Shaw, late a policeman in the Twentieth ward, (who, on the 27th April last, in the discharge of his duty, was injured in such a way as caused his death, on the 1st inst.) for one hundred dollars. To have Bieceker street, from Cottage place to Abingdon square, repaired. To have South street, from Market to Pike street, repaired. To have South street, from Roosevelt to James, including the space in front of the new bulkhead, paved or repaired. To designate the seal last used by the Marine Court of the city of New York (and which by law has been in front of the new bulkhead, paved or repaired. To designate the seal last used by the Marine Court of the city of New York (and which by law has been out of use for a few years last past), as the seal of said Court to be used in future, in pursuance of act passed 17th April, 1852; and that the said seal be furnished to the Clerk of the Court.

The Board adjourned till Thursday evening, at six o'clock, P. M.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowert Theatre.—The performances of to-night are to commence with the comedy of the "Married Rake." and will be followed by the romantic drama. From the French, entitled the "Corsican Brothers," which is every night witnessed by thousands, with the utmost delight and enthusiasm. The tableaux of this romance are in themselves worth the price of admission. Let those who love spectacle go and see it.

Bucanway There are the entertainments announced for this evening are of a very interesting character. The first in order is Shakspeare's Henry VIII. in which Miss Chariotte Cushman will sustain the character of Queen Ketherine, Conway as Cardinal Woolsey, Fenno as Buckingham, and Whiting as King Henry. The entertainments will close with the farce of "My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella."

Ninco's Garden.—Madame Anna Thillon, who has drawn such large audiences to this establishment, during her recent engagement, will appear this evening in her much admired representation of Marie, in the opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment." She will be assisted by Mr. Hudson, and several eminent members of the profession. The amusements close with the "Captain of the Watch."

Burnon's Theatrac.—The indefatigable manager. W. E.

The amusements close with the "Captain of the Watch."

Berton's Theater.—The indefatigable manager. W. E. Burton, announces for this evening a fine entertainment, in which all the leading members of his excellent corps dramatique will appear. It is unnecessary particularize the artists, as those who have visited the theatre, since the first start of Burton, admit that better takent cannot be found. The amusements will close with the "School for Tigers."

NATIONAL THEATER.—Purdy, who is as active as ever in producing the best description of entertainments for his patrons, announces a programme for to night which will be sure to crowd his house. The extertainments commence with the drama of the "Dumb Boy." and will be succeeded by "Salander," and all will terminate with the new and very successful drama entitled the Blacksmith of Antwerp. Which has been greatly admired, the audience testifying their pleasure throughout every receive. The exchestra will play several favorite airs, during the evening. cene. The orchestra will play several favorite airs, during the evening.

Lyckum Torasbr.—The great attraction at this plac

of smurement is the accomplished actress, Miss Julia Bennett, who is nightly performing a round of her light and highly amusing comic characters. She sings very sweetly, and receives, what she richly merits, the most cuthurinstic cheers. The entertainments for this evening consist of the "Devil in Paris," in which she assumes six different characters. The next piece is the buriesque six different characters.

continuensite cheers. The entertainments for this evening consist of the 'Devil in Paris,' in which she assumes as different characters. The next piece is the buriesque of "Richard III," with Mr. Walcot as the here; and the concluding feature is the amusing farce of the "Two Ronnycastles."

Baravin's Musuum.—The bull of entertainment advertised by Manager Greenwood for to day is of a very entertisining observator, and must attract a large attendance. The beautiful musical drama of "Guy Managering" has been selected for the attenuous, in which nearly all the leading beninter of the company will appear, and the admired play cutilled "The Wife," which is also well cast, will be represented in the evening.

Chairry's Great Heter.—Christy's popular band of Kihiqdan Minstrelscontinuent, encosed as ever. They amountee another attractive programme for this evening.

Ween's Mescrems.—This company are witnessed nightly by crewided and respectable assemblages, with great satisfaction. The programme for the onlight is excellent.

Prev. Withers will give an eraterical entertainment this afternoon, at Mairreplanta Hall.

Proc. Wereness will give an eratorical entertalement this afterneous at Metropolizan Hall.

Metropolizan Hall.—Some Galleges first concert in America will take place to night at this popular hell.

Manaya Axya Beaton has been giving concerns with great screens, at New Orleans. Mobile, Viksburg, and Natchez. Eaches has again taken it the harp. The Southern press speak highly of his performance.

Mass Garessenia, the Black Swan, is singing at Bottale. Her natural scope and powers of voice are said to be of a most remarkable order.

United States District Court.

United States District Court.

Before Hon, Judge Judson.

May 4.—The May term of this court was opened this morning. Only four grand jurors and eleven petry jurors answered to their names. The District Attorney, Mr. J. Prescott Hall, said that as there were some criminal cases to be tried, he would not wish to make up the grand jury by taking talesman. This being a busy time of moving, many, perhaps, were prevented from attending. He would therefore suggest an adjournment. The squaring in of the grand jury was then postponed to Thursday morning, and the petry jury were discharged to this (Wedneeday) morning, at eleven o slock.

Before Judge Beebe and Ablermen Westley Smith and
Bard.

May 4—The Grand Jury.—A sufficient number of
Grand Jurors having answered, this morning to form a
quorum the following gentlemen were sworn, viz.—Philemon II. Frost, Esq., Foreman; John A. Bunting. Henry
D. B. Fowler, Thomas J. Gildersleve, Ralph Hall. Issue
H. Sillespy, Michael McKeon, John D. Phillips. Samuel
H. Stillespy, Michael McKeon, John D. Phillips. Samuel
Raynor, John White, William H. Adams, William W.
Burnham, E. J. Brown, J. Beckman Fish, John Gainer,
Theodore Martine, Allanson H. Scudder, and Aaron
Sewartz.

Sewariz,

Justing Charge,—His Honor Judge Beebe prefaced his
remarks to the Grand Jury by staing that he would be
very brief, as he did not consider it messary to be very
meeting as they did with the city of New Yors, where,
meeting as they did with their duties as was the
Court. The calendar on which they would be eadled upon
to act for the present term, was much smaller than usual,
met more than forty cases remaining in the prisen for
the importance of doing to promptly on them of the concases, and, consequently, a large number of bail ones remained undisposed of; and he had no doubt the gentimen of the jury would aid the public authorities
in the discharge of their duties by prosseding with desmen of the jury would aid the public authorities
in the discharge of their duties by prosseding with desreature law compelled thin to charge them—famely, the
neury, lotteries and election inwa—he continued, there
were many fruitful causes of evil amongst us, and the
Court and community needed their assistance in getting
at some of them, with a view to remedy them. One was
what might at first been a voint offstone, and that
of ceiling liquor without license. There could be no
doubt that gambling was also an evil which existed to
an alarming extent, and he regretted that, for some
Nakon. The stringent law of last session is almost inoperative. We ought to without them for the dignity of
the grand plant and the proposability gamble field
and to be contented with a destruction particularly at this season, when the hot weather approaching required that
due regard shoult be plantly and proposability required that
due regard shoult be plantly in our constitution or nature
to render them necessary evils. The public institutions
also demanded their attention, particularly at this season, when the hot weather approaching required that
due regard shoult be plantly in our constitution of the
grand proposability of the proposability of the proposability
and the proposability of the proposability of the proposability

teken was attempted to be passed, is occupied and kep by R. W. Allen, and not by Thomas S. Finchiey, as before

United States Circuit Court. Before Hon. Judge Betts.

May 4.—The May term of this court was opened this

May 4.—The May term of this court was opened this morning.

Samuel Colt vs. Hiram Young and Edward Levitt.—This case, which was a motion for an injunction for the infringement of Colt's patent pistol, was set down for argument on Friday next.

Loftus Wood vs. Austin Packard.—An order was entered for an injunction against the defendant for the infringement of a patent for an improvement in cooking stoves and other vessels, invented by the plaintiff.

Edwin Forrest vs. Nathaniel P. Willis.—This case, which was an action for libel, and in which the damages were laid at \$20.000, having been commenced in the State Court, was ordered to be discontinued in this court, and the order to take effect from the 6th of March last.

Joseph Ritter and William C. Kneeland vs. Alfred J. Serrell and others.—This case, which was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from making monidings, which, it is contended, is an infringement of the Woodworth planing machine, was set down for Thursday next.

Superior Court-Part First.

Superior Court—Part First.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

May 14.—David Dowyl et al. vs. James Perrint et al.—
This is an action to recover 5.000 bushels of corn, a contest between two persons claiming the same property by purchase, at different times, from Buffalo to New York.
The plaintiffs, by their counsel. Mr. Dodge, claim the property by virtue of papers which they lusist are bills of lading, and which, they allege, transferred the preperty to them. The defendants (counsel Mesers, E. Sandford and Burrell.) contend that such papers are not bills of lading, not being signed by the captain of the vessel in which the property was; and, further, that the person who signed the instrument had no authority from the owner to do so; and defendants further claim that they represent the owners of the property, such owners claiming by virtue of bills of lading signed by the captain, and regularly endorsed to them. The bills of lading under which the defendants claim. were subsequent to the instrument under which plaintiffs claim. The defendants contended that, even if plaintiffs; instrument be a bill of lading, still the defendants, having first obtained possession of the property, are entitled to hold it. The Court held that if the person signing the plaintiffs, instrument of title had authority, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover, and the cause was submitted to the jury upon this point. Verdiet for plaintiff, \$539-20.

Mysterious Mining Operation.—The Bosten Journal gives the following account of a mining operation which occurred on the "old Boylston extate," so called, in Boylston street, Roxbury, and which, upon being made known, create, and little excitement and speculation in the impactiate neighborhood, as to the probable carges of the affair. It appears that a hole, some three or four feet square at the surface, was dug near the foot of a large apple tree, where the soil or sod is not known to have been disturbed for a period of at least six years. After digging down two or three feet, the miners continued their excavation in a downward, oblique direction, between two very large roots, which were scarcely grazed, while other roots of less size were severed, as with a single blow, from some sharp instrument, until the hole reached a depth of five or six feet, and passed directly under the trunk of the tree. When first discovered yesterday morning, the hole had been partly filled up, and the pieces of roots which had been severed were replaced, thus showing that whoever made the excavation, probably intended to leave the ground in nearly the same condition as it was before being disturbed, but that for some unknown reason, the operators left without so doing. Upon removing the loose earth from the hole, which was done by Dr. Wing and his son, they found every appearance, at the bottom of the hole, of a square box having been removed from the special completely sodded, and the fact of the digning completely sodded, and the fact of the digning campletely sodded, and the fact of the digning having taken place in the night-time, coupled with the fact that two or three cart-loads of earth were removed, has led several persons to the belief that treasure was buried there several years since, by parties who were subsequently imprisoned, and upon being released from confinement, have exhumed their dearly carned and long buried booty. The whole matter may possibly be a hoax, but if so, the perpentators must have worked hard for th